PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Its Growth and Development.

Number and Capacity of Our Refineries.

Bonded and Free Oil Manufactured Since 1864.

Shipments, Value of Products, Etc.

Crude and Refined on Hand.

No business, in the history of Pittsburgh, has been so rapid in its growth as the oil trade. Its history is embraced within a very brief period—not over five years—and in that comparatively short time it has developed with such remarkable rapidity as to outstrip and overshadow many of the older manufacturing interests, and take rank among the most important and valuable of our manufactures.

The Coal Oil Business.

It is recorded, in the census of 1860, that Pittsburgh had two coal oil establishments, with an invested capital of $7,000—employing six hands, at an annual cost of $2,200, and an annual production amounting in value to $22,000. The cost of the raw material was estimated at $5,000. It was not until some time after this date that the refining of petroleum began to attract the attention and absorb the capital of our business men. The "coal oil" establishments mentioned in the census of 1860 were not petroleum refineries, but manufactories for the distillation of oil from coal.

Petroleum Refining Established.

At that date the refining of crude petroleum had not yet commenced in this city, and up till 1863 was but an inconsiderable business. When it became apparent that the yield of crude oil was likely to be permanent, and that the process of refining could be carried on at this point with profit, refineries began to multiply with great rapidity, and millions of dollars were invested. The first establishments, owing to insufficient knowledge of the chemical changes produced, and other causes, were nearly all either totally or partially destroyed by fire, and not a few of them were burned more than once. Never did capitalists labor in any enterprise under more serious disadvantages, but those disasters did not daunt them in the least. While the ashes were yet hot in the ruins of their buildings, preparations were making for rebuilding, and in a few short weeks they would be again in successful operation. Although the business is not yet free from disaster by fire, science and experience have contributed largely to its safety, and it is now pursued with a reasonable degree of immunity from accident.

Capital Invested—Capacity of Works.

The development of the trade can best be shown by the amount of production, and with this purpose in view we have collected statistics from authentic sources, covering a period of over four years. The 224 and 231 Collection Districts, in which the oil trade of Pittsburgh is centered, contain fifty-eight refineries, of which there are thirty-eight in the 224 and twenty in the 23d District. Of the whole number, fifty-one were in working order on the first of the present month, and seven out of repair. It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in real estate, fixtures and machinery is $7,500,000. This does not include the sums invested in barrels, tanks, boats and other property necessary to the prosecution of the business, which would swell the aggregate capital to about $20,000,000. The capacity of these works is estimated at 27,000 barrels per week, or 1,404,000 barrels per year—equal to an annual product of over 50,000,000 gallons! The largest export from the United States, in any one year thus far, was in 1866, when 42,296 gallons of refined and crude were exported. In other words, our refineries have the capacity to produce an amount of refined oil almost equal to the entire export of refined and crude from the United States.

Free and Bonded Oil of Last Fiscal Year.

For the year ending July 1, 1867, we find on the United States Assessors' books, in two districts, the amount of bonded oil to be 25,708,-854½ gallons, and of free oil 1,486,778½ gallons, making a total of 26,895,632½ gallons, or 57,340 barrels for the year—the product of the manufactories located in the country. There was a very large increase in the production during the three succeeding months, viz: July, August and September, 1867, which was as follows: Amount of bonded, 8,839,275½ gallons; free, 155,154½ gallons—making a total of 8,974,429½ gallons, or within a fraction of 22,437 barrels, for the quarter named.

From official sources we have compiled the following tables, from which a comparative view of the trade may be had in the several periods given:

The Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in the Twenty-second District from July, 1864, to June, 1865, inclusive, was as follows:

	Bonded, Gallons.	Free, Gallons.	Total.
July, 1864	621,57	10,352	631,929
August, 1864	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
September, 1864	362,182	31,744½	393,818
October, 1864	1,[illegible]	29,[illegible]	[illegible]
November, 1864	742,281	209,791½	914,072½
December, 1864	684,[illegible]	84,[illegible]	[illegible]
January, 1865	349,836	207,830½	557,666½
February, 1865	37,[illegible]	152,[illegible]	[illegible]
March, 1865	43,[illegible]	180,[illegible]	[illegible]
April, 1865	24,626½	155,44[illegible]	187,969
May, 1865	1,[illegible]	181,[illegible]	[illegible]
June, 1865	493,235	67,[illegible]	561,[illegible]
Total	3,926,817	1,763,012½	5,689,329½

The Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in the Twenty-second District from July, 1865 to June, 1866, inclusive, was as follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
July, 1865	741,316	116,260½	857,[illegible]
August, 1865	1,[illegible]	110,[illegible]	1,334,[illegible]
September, 1865	1,269,292	181,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
October, 1865	1,[illegible]	184,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
November, 1865	1,[illegible]	184,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
December, 1865	1,242,[illegible]	148,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
January, 1866	987,[illegible]	111,[illegible]	[illegible]
February, 1866	273,241	93,36[illegible]	315,[illegible]
March, 1866	272,[illegible]	93,[illegible]	[illegible]
April, 1866	871,43[illegible]	77,[illegible]	948,[illegible]
May, 1866	1,[illegible]	181,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
June, 1866	1,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total	15,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	15,[illegible]

We have not the official figures for the amount bonded and free in the 23d District, from July 1864, to June, 1866.

The Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in the 23d District from July, 1865, to June, 1867, inclusive, was as follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
July, 1865	711,316	116,260½	827,[illegible]
August, 1865	1,[illegible]	110,[illegible]	1,334,[illegible]
September, 1865	1,269,292	181,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
October, 1865	1,[illegible]	184,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
November, 1865	1,[illegible]	184,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
December, 1865	1,242,[illegible]	148,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
January, 1866	987,[illegible]	111,[illegible]	[illegible]
February, 1866	273,241	93,36[illegible]	315,[illegible]
March, 1866	272,[illegible]	93,[illegible]	[illegible]
April, 1866	871,43[illegible]	77,[illegible]	948,[illegible]
May, 1866	1,[illegible]	181,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
June, 1866	1,[illegible]	61,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	13,[illegible]

In the 23d District the Amounts Bonded and Free, for the Year Ending July 1st, 1867, were as Follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
July, 1866	992,941	11,748	1,[illegible]
August, 1866	984,401	23,744½	1,[illegible]
September, 1866	853,341	20,602½	874,[illegible]
October, 1866	902,926½	37,60[illegible]	939,[illegible]
November, 1866	890,[illegible]	31,[illegible]	922,[illegible]
December, 1866	688,716½	32,801	721,[illegible]
January, 1867	641,767	24,[illegible]	665,[illegible]
February, 1867	195,483½	28,57	223,[illegible]
March, 1867	5[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
April, 1867	892,959½	21,[illegible]	934,[illegible]
May, 1867	1,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
June, 1867	1,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total	8,[illegible]	283,[illegible]	8,[illegible]

The Amount of Bonded and Free in the Twenty-second District for the Months of July, August and September, 1867, was as follows:

	Bonded gallons.	Free gallons.	Total.
July, 1867	2,815,711	13,642	2,827,[illegible]
August, 1867	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
September, 1867	1,[illegible]	59,380	1,[illegible]
Total	6,[illegible]	160,836½	6,[illegible]

The Amount of Bonded and Free, in the 23d District, for the months of July, August and September, 1867, was as follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
July, 1867	1,[illegible]	5,72[illegible]	1,[illegible]
August, 1867	650,[illegible]	6,72[illegible]	[illegible]
September, 1867	764,755	21,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	2,[illegible]

Total Amounts of Bonded and Free, in Both Districts, for the Periods Named.

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
July 1, 1866 to January 1, 1867	15,911,[illegible]	716,[illegible]	16,628,[illegible]
January 1, 1867, to July 1, 1867	9,797,092	470,260	10,269,262
July, August and September, 1867	8,839,[illegible]	135,[illegible]	8,974,[illegible]
	34,[illegible]	1,321,[illegible]	35,[illegible]

The Amounts received from other districts and placed in warehouse during the year, were as follows:

January 1867	66,[illegible] gallons.
February 1867	21,[illegible] "
March 1867	44,[illegible] "
Total	132,[illegible] gallons.

Number of Barrels of Oil gauged and measured by City Gauger, from January 1st, 1867, to October 1st:

	Bbls.
January	[illegible]
February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
	577,[illegible]
By special Gaugers	62,[illegible]
Total	639,[illegible]

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The Shipments East per Pennsylvania Central Railroad, including those Transferred to that Road at the Kiskeminitas Junction from the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the periods named, were as follows:

	1866. Refined bbls.	Crude bbls.	Total bbls.	1865 Total bbls.	1864 Total. bbls.
January	2,102	12,593	14,747	19,270	48,581
February	12,913	8,904	14,[illegible]	19,909	43,[illegible]
March	13,048	16,927	29,[illegible]	10,724	27,641
April	25,982	31,547	56,929	23,350	52,411
May	54,062	27,138	81,[illegible]	31,951	94,[illegible]
June	61,087	25,115	86,[illegible]	48,787	58,[illegible]
July	56,943	6,021	62,[illegible]	37,[illegible]	41,[illegible]
August	72,870	8,659	81,[illegible]	74,660	39,[illegible]
September	56,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	67,[illegible]	25,[illegible]	48,[illegible]
October	69,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	84,[illegible]	76,[illegible]	43,[illegible]
November	66,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	78,[illegible]	90,[illegible]	42,[illegible]
December	84,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	90,[illegible]	89,[illegible]	38,[illegible]
Total	506,[illegible]	178,[illegible]	773,[illegible]	601,[illegible]	548,[illegible]

Total gallons, 1866.....32,[illegible],0626
Total gallons, 1865.....25,[illegible],353
Total gallons, 1864.....23,[illegible],6025

The Following Table Exhibits the Amount Shipped East from January 1, 1867, to October 1.

	Refined, bbls.	Crude, bbls.	Total.
January	25,231	3,060	28,[illegible]
February	11,[illegible]	1,911	13,[illegible]
March	28,858	3,126	31,984
April	58,[illegible]	3,625	61,[illegible]
May	68,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	70,[illegible]
June	43,[illegible]	840	44,[illegible]
July	49,[illegible]	585	50,[illegible]
August	44,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	46,[illegible]
September	37,[illegible]	790	38,[illegible]
Total	431,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	449,[illegible]
Same period of 1866			519,[illegible]
Same period of 1865			351,[illegible]
Same period of 1864			449,[illegible]

Export from the United States.

The following table exhibits the exports from all ports in the United States, for the periods named, as recorded in the New York *Shipping List*:

Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st.	Gallons.	Total for year.	Gallons.
1863	21,017,928	1863	28,260,721
1864	24,626,985	1864	31,872,952
1865	16,204,095	1865	23,489,[illegible]
1866	47,007,198	1866	67,142,[illegible]
1867	46,959,[illegible]		

Total Production of Refined Oil.

From the above it will be seen that the total production in the 224 District, for the year ending June, 1865, was 5,689,329½ gallons; while in the ensuing year it reached 15,836,295 gallons. The production of the 23d District, for these two years, could not be accurately ascertained, and is not given. The production for the year ending June, 1867, in the 224 District, was 18,267,950¾ gallons, while in the 231 District, for the same period, it was 8,529,682 gallons, or a total in the county of 26,895,632¾ gallons. For the three months ending September, 1867, the total production was as follows: 224 District, 6,359,986½; 23d District, 2,634,-441½—a total of 8,974,428. The total production, bonded and free, from July 1, 1866, to October 1, 1867, a period of fifteen months, in both Districts, was 35,872,060¾ gallons. The number of barrels of crude oil gauged during the nine months ending September 30, 1867, was 639,604.

Shipment of Refined Oil.

The shipments of refined and crude oil east for 1864, were 545,781 barrels, or 23,295,893½ gallons. In 1865 the shipments reached 601,162 barrels, or 25,349,353 gallons—an increase over 1864 of 2,253,793½ gallons. In 1866 the shipments east aggregated 773,625 barrels, or 32,-879,062½ gallons—an increase of 7,529,677½ gallons over the preceding year. For the first nine months of 1867 the shipments east, of refined and crude, amount to 449,408 barrels, or 19,099,840 gallons—a decrease of 100,326 barrels, or 4,263,853 gallons, when compared with the shipments for the same period of 1866.

Future Prospects—The Allegheny Valley Road.

It is proper here to remark, that early in the present year prices began to decline, and exhibited a downward tendency for several months. The production of crude was limited and the receipts consequently light. The manufacture of refined oil fell off very considerably under the depression of prices, which will account for the decrease in shipments east, as compared with those of the previous year. The completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad through to Oil City will give the manufacture of refined oil a fresh impetus, as it will insure an ample supply of crude at all times, and give greater stability to the business of refining. The road will be finished through to that point some time during the present month, and the company estimate their facilities for shipment of crude oil at four thousand barrels per day. In tanks of forty-five barrels each—equal to nearly one-half the present production of the Venango region.

Smith's Ferry Crude Oil.

During the month of October, 1867, the amount of crude oil gauged was 12,759 barrels, of which the largest production came from Smith's Ferry—the low stage of the Allegheny river cutting off receipts by that channel from the Venango oil region.

Eastern Shipments.

The shipments east, by Pennsylvania Railroad, including those received from Allegheny Valley Railroad, at the Kiskeminetas Junction, were as follows:

	Barrels
Refined	9,[illegible]
Crude	1,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The amount of bonded oil made and shipped from January 1st, 1867, to October 1st, as shown by the books of the railroad companies, was 18,636,275½ gallons, and the average price for that period was 26-2/3 gallon, giving a total value of $4,845,431 63. The amount of free oil for the same period was 605,414½ gallons, and the average price was 46-2/3 gallon, giving a value of $278,490 67. The total value of bonded and free, for the period stated, is $5,120,922 30.

Amount of Oil on Hand.

The estimated amount of oil on hand, in Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1867, as we learn from official sources, was as follows:

	bbls.
Crude	25,000
Refined and distilled	15,000
Total	40,000

One-Half the Exports Furnished from Pittsburgh.

By referring to the table of exports, it will be seen that the amounts of crude and refined oil exported from all ports in the United States, from January 1, 1867, to October 1, 1867, was 46,959,515 gallons. During the same period, the amount of refined oil manufactured at Pittsburgh was 19,243,690 gallons, and the amount of crude shipped east from this point was 17,500 barrels, or equal to 745,750 gallons.

It will thus be seen that the manufacturers and shippers of Pittsburgh contributed nearly one-half of the entire amount of the oil exported from the United States during the first nine months of the present year.

The above is certainly a very important exhibit, and one which cannot fail to prove exceedingly gratifying, not only to our oil merchants, but to all who are interested in the growth and development of the business prosperity of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Dickens and His Visit.

People begin to talk as though Mr. Dickens's visit was a huge speculation, artfully contrived, with the wool well pulled over our eyes. The price of tickets will be two dollars a night. Mr. Dickens does not seem to doubt success, in fact, he appears to be under the impression that nothing that he can do or say can prevent it. He is as hard to please as ever, and in spite of his popularity is not helping his chances by his irritability; and that warmth of welcome which literary men were about to extend to him is evidently on the decline. On the other hand, his arrival in this country will be the signal for a series of attacks by a certain portion of the press which will open upon him like a *fu d'enfer*. These will be led by the *Herald*, and among other choice things it is probable that Bennett will issue from day to day popular extracts from "American Notes," for the especial entertainment of their author. Bennett wants a first class victim. He has tried his hand on Barnum and failed; he has tried on the Park Bank and failed; and hence he will be prepared to empty his vials of wrath on the English reader.

It would seem to be a settled thing now that Fernando Wood will be placed in the field as the Mozart Hall candidate for Mayor in New York; while it is just as certain that Tammany will renominate Hoffman. Under these circumstances the Republicans are quite certain, if they can get a good man in the field, they can elect him. They did it once before, they say, and they think they can do it again. Mayor Hoffman, it is thought, will be re-elected nevertheless.

B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, has had made a series of experiments to ascertain the value of crude petroleum as a fuel for generating steam in marine boilers, and of the merits of different methods for effecting its combustion. The results of these petroleum trials will be given in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Navy, but complete technical reports, with full details and drawings of the boilers, &c., will be published in a few months.

A NEW YORK PAPER takes the following way to say that the opera is a losing business, and that the manager has adopted the expedient of cheapening prices in the hope of saving himself: "Mr. Maretzek is always quick to foresee and apprehend a popular movement, and knowing that the prices of amusements have been and are at too high a figure, he has entered the lists with a reduced scale of prices—restoring the rates that prevailed two or three years ago."

Pork killing commenced at all the slaughter houses in Indianapolis on the 11th. As yet hogs have not commenced to come in very rapidly.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Joe Coburn has left New York for Cincinnati to make the match with McCoole for a prize fight for a purse of $10,000.

The New Orleans *Times* has a New York dispatch, said to be from a high and reliable source, stating that negotiations are in progress for a thorough organization of the conservative strength of the country; that the platform will sustain Johnson's policy, and that General Grant will accept the nomination of this new party.

It is said that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens's health is such that he will not be able to perform the active duties of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He will, therefore, be made honorary chairman. His most intimate friends have little hope that he will survive the winter.

It is reported by the friends of the President that he will refuse to send to the Senate his reasons for removing Secretary Stanton, in violation of the tenure of office law. The friends of impeachment claim that should he do so, it will be a greater reason for impeachment than any yet adduced.

It is said that in view of the fact that the illicit whisky business is not checked by the mere seizure of the article, and informers and officials securing the lion's share of the proceeds, it is understood that before the close of the present week instructions, secret or otherwise, will be received from Washington, ordering the arrest and trial of all who violate the provisions of the law in relation to liquor, and the prosecutions are to include the usual forfeitures of whisky.

A Richmond special says: The Commonwealth's Attorney in the opening of the quarterly term of the Hastings court to-day, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the incendiary speeches that have lately been made by Hunnicutt and his set, as a palpable violation of the laws of the State, and witnesses are summoned to appear before the jury to-morrow to testify, if true bills are found. There can be no doubt that there can be found those that made these speeches, and will be put on trial, and if found guilty, be made to suffer the penalties of the law.

A Boston dispatch says the advices purporting to come from the city of Mexico, announcing the arrival of Hon. N. P. Banks in that city, have no foundation in fact. Gen. Banks is at home in Waltham.

The steamer Gen. Putnam, belonging to the lighthouse department was sunk, on Monday in a collision with the steamer Mayor Reybolt, near New Castle, Delaware. The crew were saved.

A movement is on foot in the Canada Senate to petition the Imperial Parliament to make a change in the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Speaker of the Senate by that body, instead of by the Crown. It is understood the government policy on the militia question is to call out annually twenty-five days. This makes the militia expenditure about $3,000,000 per year.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, of yesterday, urges the selection of Cleveland as the place to hold the next Democratic National Convention, and says that prominent gentlemen agree to erect a grand temple to be used by the Convention in its session.

Neal Devanny was hung at Wilkesbarre yesterday, for the murder of his wife. He made a full confession of his guilt.

A cotton factory and six buildings adjoining, in Savannah, Ga., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000; insurance $11,500.

Gen. Mower has appointed R. King Cutler Judge of the Second District Court of Louisiana, vice Judge A. Cazabati, resigned.

A fire at Whitewater, Wis., on Sunday destroyed the Mosier House and six adjoining buildings. Loss 20,000.

BY MAILS.

An ex-rebel soldier, of the Seventeenth South Carolina Regiment, named McLain, was arrested at Knoxville, on the 9th, while offering for sale $10,000 worth of diamonds and watches, consisting of one pair of cluster diamond ear-drops, one bracelet, one neck-chain, with a large diamond. He claims to have found them buried with other plate on the Carolina estates of Hampton and Preston were engraved on the jewelry.

A large and influential meeting of railroad men was held in St. Louis on the 9th, the object of which was to take the necessary steps for the formation of the National Land Association, with a view to obtaining control of the sale of lands on the Pacific Railroads. A committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the road, and make the best arrangements possible. Among the railroad officials present were Judge Daily, of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. Talcot, of the New York and Erie; J. W. Sweeney, of the Little Miami; H. W. Gurman, of the Pennsylvania Central, and others. After completing an organization it was decided to meet in Chicago on the 19th.

The price of butcher's meat, according to the London papers, still keeps low in the North of England. They state that the very best legs of mutton and hind quarters of lamb may be purchased at retail for 14 or 15 cents a pound, and inferior parts for 9 to 12 cents. The wholesale sheep trade is in that condition that it has been so depressed for years. Beef is firmer, but excellent meat may be purchased at moderate rates in all the retail markets.

The extraordinary scene in the Presbyterian Assembly, in Philadelphia—the fraternization of the Low Church Episcopalians with the members of that body—is creating a tremendous breeze among the Episcopalians in Philadelphians in New York, who say that something must now be done to counteract the demoralizing influence upon the Church of such proceedings. They will stand it no longer.

The New York Young Men's Christian Association are about to erect a magnificent hall, up town; $210,000 has already been subscribed, as a building fund, by sixty-eight prominent merchants; $300,000 is the total required, and that will be soon forthcoming.

There was in October a storm of grass hoppers in Texas. The appearance was said to be like that of an immense fall of snow, and in ten minutes after the shower commenced the ground was literally alive with them. In twenty-four hours everything was stripped.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods and prairies in various parts of Illinois, along the lines of railroads. The fires are generally caused by sparks from locomotives, and when once started, so dry are the earth, grass and shrubbery, it is next to impossible to extinguish them. An extensive fire of this character is now raging in the woods north of Racine. The loss on timber destroyed is already estimated at from $25,000 upward.

The depot buildings at Ionia, Mich., were burned on Friday last. Wm. Titus, a baker and grocer, was burned to death. The freight in the depot was partly saved. The livery stable of Cash & Co., was entirely consumed. The citizens fought the fire, but with little or no success, the extreme drouth causing everything in the line of the fire to burn like tinder. The loss already is estimated all the way from $25,000 to $100,000.

The storm of Friday night in the neighborhood of Indianapolis, seems to have been an extensive one. No damage was done in Indianapolis, but in the vicinity several houses were blown down. At Greencastle it blew a perfect tornado, several churches being unroofed and one totally destroyed. Loss over $30,000.

The Marquette (Lake Superior) *Mining Journal*, on the 2d, states that a ledge of slate rock on the line of the Marquette and Ontonagon railroad, near Negaunee, situated 14 miles east of Marquette, has been found to contain quartz with gold in it. At the Sedgwick mine, named, in a similar belt, gold in small quantities has been found.

A Louisville dispatch says it is understood here that ex-Governor Bramlette has been offered a place in the Cabinet.

The loss of fire in Chicago on Saturday and Sunday was $230,000.

Interesting Celebration.

An unusual and interesting celebration took place at the Fifth German Lutheran Church, on the corner of Smithfield and Sixth streets, last Sunday. It was the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the ministry of the pastor of the church, Rev. Charles Sutro, who was ordained to the ministry on the 7th of November, 1817, and is now nearly seventy-four years of age. Last Thursday was the anniversary of that day, and a number of his friends took occasion to present him with a number of valuable articles and books, among which were a beautifully illustrated German Bible and a small box true, hung several times, and quarter eagles. The services on the Sunday following were opened him with a large photograph of the church, handsomely framed, and the Trustees of the church presented him with a gold-headed cane, on Sunday the pulpit and reading desk in the church were tastefully decorated and garlanded, and bouquets were placed on the desk. Several German ministers from neighboring congregations participated in the ceremonies, which were of a highly interesting and impressive character. The Freedom and Harmonia Musical Societies were also present, and added to the regular choir by rendering excellent music. Rev. Mr. Walther has been pastor of this congregation for fourteen years, and it has prospered well under his administration.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.—At a meeting of the Allegheny County Trades Assembly, held at their Hall on seventh street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President—T. A. Armstrong, Typographical Union; Vice President—W. McLaughlin, Bricklayers' Union; Recording Secretary—J. W. Mannix, Harness Makers' Union; Financial Secretary—R. A. Moriarty, Iron Rollers' Union; Corresponding Secretary—J. R. Oxley, Typographical Union; Treasurer—Joseph Tatem, Coachsmiths' Union, (ladies' branch); Doorkeeper—S. Johnston, Nail Plate Workers' Union. Trustees—Wm. Armstrong and Wm. McGraw.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Cabinet Session Yesterday

Two New Postal Treaties Concluded.

Proposed Demonstration in Favor of General Sherman for the Presidency.

New Counsel for John H. Surratt.

Tender of Counterfeit Seven-Thirties to Secretary McCulloch.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1867.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all of the Secretaries but Mr. Welles. It was stated that but two or three of the annual reports would be ready to send to Congress before the first Monday in December, and it was decided that they should all be in readiness at that time, to accompany the annual message. The Postmaster General laid before the meeting two postal treaties recently concluded between this country and Switzerland and the North German Union, including Prussia.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman is expected here to-morrow or next day. It is officially learned that his visit here does not relate to any new command, but to matters relating to the Indian Commission. Some of the Conservatives here are proposing to make a demonstration in favor of Gen. Sherman, on his arrival here, for the Presidency.

Surratt's Counsel.

It is stated that as Mr. Bradley has been dismembered from the bar, and therefore is no longer a counsel for John H. Surratt, that the eminent New York criminal lawyer, James T. Brady, is about to volunteer as counsel.

Counterfeit Seven-Thirties.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received a letter from a party professing to furnish genuine counterfeit seven-thirty bonds, if the Secretary would give him in exchange bonds issued by the Department; but of course the Secretary declined. It will be remembered that a short time since the officers of the Treasury Department expressed a desire to secure some of the counterfeit 7.30 bonds, as those held by the Department had the signatures and numbers punched out, hence the letter from the party proposing to exchange his.

Mr. Stanton Visits Grant.

Ex-Secretary Stanton called at the War Department on Monday and had a long interview with General Grant.

Important Changes in New York.

There are rumors afloat of important changes soon to be made in the Internal Revenue offices in New York City.

Grant and Murdoch.

Gen. Grant called to-day upon Mr. Murdoch, the actor, and solicited him to give readings for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Orphans and Widows Home." In being a charitable organization, Mr. Murdoch willingly consented.

The Postal Department.

A paragraph published a few days ago relative to expenditures of the Postoffice Department erroneously states that there will be a deficiency of two and a half million upon the estimates of the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868. It is learned from the Department that there will not be a deficiency in that year, but the receipts and expenses will come within the estimates and appropriations. The report of the Postmaster General now in preparation will show, however, a probable deficiency of over two millions for the fiscal year 1869, based upon an estimate at the rate of six per cent. increase of expenses for that years which must result from the establishment of new routes, etc.

Senator Guthrie.

The friends of Senator Guthrie are here seeking quarters for him during the approaching session of Congress. It is therefore settled that Mr. Guthrie's health is restored sufficiently to warrant the resumption of his seat in the Senate.

Rebel Cabinet Officer.

Stephen R. Mallory, late Postmaster of the Southern Confederacy, is in the city.

The Court Circle To-day.

The counsel of Col. Belger to-day presented to the Secretary of War the order of the President revoking Mr. Stanton's order which dismissed Belger from the service. It was intimated in the Department to counsel that the order of revocation does not place Belger in the army. The counsel argued that his client was dismissed by order of the War Department; that that order is revoked, and stands confessedly as if it never had been made. It was illegal when made, first, because an award of acquittal was final and conclusive; second, because the dismissal could only be made by the President in *propria persona*, it being the exercise of a quasi-judicial power; the award of dismissal was based on proceedings of a Court Martial, the last of which was to acquit respondent; that acquittal was precisely equal and equivalent to a law of the United States, which should say "Col. James Belger shall remain a Lieutenant Colonel in the service;" that the President by revoking the order places the case as if there never had been a dismissal. It is not known what will be the final action of General Grant in the premises.

The Davis Case.

Chief Justice Chase left to-night for Richmond, to hold the adjourned term of the United States District Court, which meets there to-morrow. The new term of the Court meets on the 25th, when the Davis case will be called for trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1867.

MUSCLE MEN BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

Two prize fights were arranged to occur this morning at Fort Albany. That between Bolster and McLaughlin, white men, was declared off, the latter being sick, and the stakes awarded to Bolster, who was present. Sorrel, one of the black pugilists, then went into the ring, but Bowie was not forthcoming. At this point the police descended and arrested the "Police! Police! The military are coming! We've got to put for it!" A stampede at once commenced, but too late for the spectators to escape from the military, who formed a cordon around the fort, and with fixed bayonets and pistols threatened every one who attempted to escape or break through the line. The number of persons arrested was about two hundred. The troops were Company F, of the Fourth Artillery, who had been lying in the woods since daylight waiting for the refugees to appear. The Sheriff of Alexandria county was also present with a police force. He paroled a number of the prisoners to appear at his office during the day, and the military escorted the remainder to Alexandria. Sorrel made good his escape from the military. It is said the seizure was made by direction of General Schofield, who has declared no more prize fights shall be permitted within his jurisdiction.

MINISTER FROM COLUMBIA.

Senor Murillo to-day delivered his credentials as Envoy from the United States of Columbia. The usual complimentary speeches were made.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The practice which has prevailed with certain parties of using for private purposes envelopes stamped with the signatures of Government officials, is to be terminated by application of legal penalties against the offenders.

PURCHASE OF WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

According to a private letter received from that quarter, Denmark is prepared to sell the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns for four to five millions of dollars in gold. The exact price is not stated. It is further said the arrangement or treaty provides that the sale is dependent on a majority of the inhabitants, which, it is supposed, will be secured. M. DeBiller, recently Secretary of the Danish Legation, is here awaiting the result of the vote.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The attendants at the contemplated prize fight arrested to-day were, after reaching the city of Alexandria, marched into jail. About twenty blacks were among the number. The leading of the law was called for by one of the prisoners, by which it appeared the riot act is required to be read before arrests can be made, which was not done in this case, therefore, the military and civil authorities released the entire party after a course of lectures.

Washington Gossip.

Garibaldi, *on dit*, is to have an asylum in this country tendered him by our diplomatic representatives in Italy, as a recognition of his adherence to the Union during our recent civil war.

Mrs. Yelverton is expected in this city soon, to give public readings.

The diplomats think that Mr. Thornton will accept the Portuguese mission rather than come here, as his wife has connections at Lisbon.

Mr. De Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, was bantered the other day at Welcher's Restaurant, by a Georgetown gentleman, a clerk in the Navy Department, to walk to the canal bridge.

"I'll walk to the chain bridge, seven miles," responded the diplomat. His ability to do so was doubted, and off the two started. Mr. De Bodisco walked the distance inside of two hours, and the Georgetowner paid for a dinner.

Senator Sherman is the last Congressional arrival. It is thought that by Saturday there will be a quorum here, and that several important caucuses will be held before the work of the session is commenced.

ARKANSAS.

Voting on Question of Convention.

State Carried by Radicals.

MEMPHIS, November 12.—The *Post's* (Radical) Little Rock special to-day says: Arkansas will go largely for the Convention, with a working majority for the Republicans. About four-fifths of the registered votes were cast in the State. Montgomery, Perry, St. Francis, Dallas and Hotspringe counties complete give two hundred for the Convention. The delegates are all Radicals. Pulaski, Crawford, Conway and Sebastian counties elect Radicals, and White county opposition.

THE ST. THOMAS DISASTER.

Further Particulars---Appalling Loss of Life---Aid Solicited.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The *Herald's* St. Thomas correspondence gives further particulars of the destruction by the terrible hurricane. There is not a dwelling on the island that has not suffered. Many houses have no roofs. The small houses of the poor classes were levelled to the ground, and there have been buried already over one hundred persons who were killed on shore, and a like number have been wounded and maimed. Every few moments the harbor throws up the dead, and it is one continual string of coffins through the streets.

Over five hundred persons were drowned. In some cases not a soul is living to relate a word regarding their vessel's fate. The steamer Wyo lost fifty-three souls. The steamer Rhone, out of one hundred and fifty, twenty-one were saved. The Spanish steamer Camaguey, whose heroic Captain, Aguilar, saved many lives, lost seventeen out of thirty. The American ship Cheshire, Sprague, had but the Captain and one man saved. In fact there is hardly a vessel but can report some of the crew missing. Men were lifted bodily from the shore and carried to a watery grave. Not a wharf or a lighter is left. Houses were carried one thousand feet in the air, the streets are six inches deep with bricks, tiles, shutters and doors, and nearly every tree is uprooted.

The English steamer Columbian had just arrived with 8,000 packages of dry goods, and was sunk in less than three hours after anchoring. Eight millions of dollars will now pay twenty-five days. This makes the militia expenditure about $3,000,000 per year.

Up to this date three hundred

DR. ABORN, Oculist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

AMONG the distinguished strangers now in our city is Ex-Governor CURTIN. He is at the Monongahela House.

THE GRANT Clubs in Philadelphia—and they are quite numerous—almost without an exception have declared for Secretary STANTON for Vice President. We understand that whenever he has occasion to say anything on the subject, Mr. STANTON explicitly declines to be a candidate for that or any other position.

IMMEDIATELY on the assembling of Congress the struggle on the proposition to impeach the President will commence—and, we trust, be speedily disposed of. While Representatives BOUTWELL, THOMAS, LAWRENCE and WILLIAMS, Radical members of the committee, are for going straight at the work and carrying through impeachment in the shortest time, the three other Republicans and the two Democratic members of the committee, are opposed to the proposition. The Republicans on the committee are agreed, however, that the evidence elicited justifies grave charges against Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. BOUTWELL will lead off for square impeachment, and Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will take the other side. There are many indications favoring the belief that a majority of the Republicans in the House will coincide with Mr. WILSON. He is a coolheaded, able man, and possesses the confidence of his party. It is proper to say, however, that the advocates of impeachment expect to win on the first round.

THE *Post* has a new spasm about consolidation. It talks of monstrous wrongs, of cruelty and oppression; and grows pathetic over the fate of the dwellers on "the beautiful barren hills" and in "the precipitous gullies," the aforesaid dwellers, one would suppose, being opposed to the growth of our city, expect in some way to stop it by abusing the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and the COMMERCIAL. Specimens of the human family are occasionally to be met with, who having acquired wealth and grown miserly, think it a hardship they cannot escape what the laws of society and the progress of civilization exact from them. If any such there be within the consolidated limits, the *Post* no doubt finds great favor in their eyes.

The partial consolidation that has taken place was the result of agitation which commenced more than ten years ago. After repeated trials it has to a certain extent succeeded, and that, too, by a fair vote of the people. We presume that, if through the prevalence of the spirit manifested by the *Post*, our streets had till this time remained unpaved and the city was yet without water or gas, the proposition to supply these would be resisted and denounced as monstrous and oppressive, as consolidation now is, and that an attempt would be made to array a feeling against the Board of Trade for proposing improvements of this description, and the COMMERCIAL for advocating them. The track of Progress is strewn with objects of this kind. But cities grow, population increases and the majority rules, nevertheless.

THE LOSS AND GAIN.

The question of negro suffrage has been discussed and voted on in several States this fall, and the decision has been against it. What of that? Why, some say, the Republican party is broken down, ruined and undone forever, and nobody must ever say negro suffrage, or impartial suffrage, or intelligent suffrage again. This is a little too fast. The result does not support such a *coup de main*. Let us see. This is the first time the subject was ever submitted to a direct vote. The number of votes cast for negro suffrage, in the States where it was voted on at all, shows a progress of public sentiment in the right direction of conferring the right, which is truly astonishing. Ten years ago, or five years ago, had the subject been introduced by any party, it would not have received one vote for every hundred given for it this year. If we were in favor of indiscriminate and universal suffrage we should feel greatly encouraged by the late elections. No new political question ever gained ground so fast.

But it must be further noticed that negro suffrage has not been the avowed doctrine of the Republican party. No national convention has indorsed it. And very few State conventions have taken it into their platform. A large proportion, probably a large majority, of Republican journals have at least forborne to advocate it, while many have opposed it. That under these conditions it should have been defeated is far less surprising than that it should have received so large a vote when it was brought into the canvass. The elections, therefore, instead of showing that this specific question has lost ground, prove conclusively that it has gained ground. All the hold it has on public opinion has been gained, for until recently nobody embraced it.

But this is not all. The negro suffrage question is not the measure of the opinion and strength of the Republican party, any more than the defeat of a prohibitory law in Massachusetts was the defeat of the Republican party in that State. This party has not embarked its destiny with that question, any more than with the excise question, as shown, with reference to both, in Ohio and Massachusetts, the party lines did not run parallel with either of them, even when these subjects were formally introduced into the canvass. Much more then are the interests of the party and of these subjects not identified in States where these questions were not introduced into the canvass. So that the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio, in Kansas, or elsewhere, is no evidence of demoralization or enfeeblement in the Republican party—neither in those States nor much less in the other States of the country.

MILITARY IN THE SOUTH.

Not long since it was reported that people in the South were desirous of having more military force of the Government stationed among them. And not very long ago they were indulging in the bitterest complaints that any such force was placed on duty there. In relation to those officers and soldiers who were there by order of the Government, they adopted an exclusive, dissocial, and even insulting attitude, as an expression of their repugnance to their presence. Nor have these rude and ill-bred methods of exhibiting their dislike been yet abandoned. The apparent inconsistency, of wanting and not wanting the military force of the Government among them, is not a real one. The presence of such a force undoubtedly reminds them of their rebellion, of its unworthy cause, and of its disastrous failure. But, at the same time, it is a protection, which they are, apparently, more and more conscious of needing.

In either view, its maintenance by the Government, according to the law of Congress, is evidence of the good-will of the nation toward all classes of the Southern people. The desperate politicians, galvanized into new life and malignity by the Democratic successes in the elections, set no bounds to their insulting language against Congress, although they rely on the arrangements prescribed by the law of Congress, for their immediate protection from dangers which they imagine environs them. At least so they say. In the mean time the provisions of the law are imparitally and steadily enforced, and the prevalence of order and peace, amid great excitement and great antipathies, is due to the justness and wisdom of those provisions.

THE MAYORALTY.

As an exception to common practice, we are glad to hear that in some of the wards Republicans propose to send delegates to the City Mayoralty Convention who will not be committed, but will act with entire independence. We need not enter into an argument to show that this is the right course to pursue. The present Convention system is about as bad as anything can be; and in regard to it, and many other things, the Republicans have received admonitions which are well worth regarding. We see no objection to candidates announcing themselves for the Mayoralty and other offices to be filled, but there are many and very decided objections to packing the Convention and managing affairs so as to deepen the disgust for the mode of making nominations already existing among the Republican masses. We should be glad to know that in every ward independent delegates will be brought out and chosen by the Republicans. No candidate should object to submitting his claims to such a Convention. And we will add, that in our judgment it is at the hands of such a Convention only that success can be obtained.

ITALY.

After a suspension of three or four days, communication by the cable is resumed, and we have information of what is going on in the old world. The affairs of Rome appear to be not greatly improved by the presence of the French soldiers. GARIBALDI, personally, is disposed of, but Italy, with its twenty-two millions of people, is agitated and dangerous. The King seems to have, in a measure, waked up, and the people are evidently wide awake to the exigencies of the occasion. The King, while sympathizing to a great extent with his people, claims the right and ability to be master of the situation.

In accordance with this position, he demands the withdrawal of the French forces from the Roman territory, which, by the treaty, is entrusted to his own guardianship. He also, in his communication to the French Emperor, protests against the settlement of the Roman question by a conference composed only of Catholic Powers. This may have reference to the interest which has been taken in the question by Prussia, which, being a Protestant Power, would be excluded from such a conference. It is evident, from this, that VICTOR EMANUEL has a just conception of what is meant by the expression, the Catholic Powers. It means those which own a subordination to the Pope. To such the administration of civil government is limited, modified and controlled according to the principles and wishes of an ecclesiastical ruler and he a foreign one. This is precisely what is claimed for the Pope, as we showed yesterday by extracts from a high church authority. According to this the *spiritual* power of the church extends to temporals. This is the doctrine, broached some days since in the Pittsburgh *Catholic*. VICTOR EMANUEL shows an understanding of the case, and of the times, too, when he protests against the submission of national and international interests to a convention of such dependent and vassal powers.

The recent events in Italy have done much to enlighten the world on the pernicious influence exerted on Catholic communities by their notions of the Pope's temporal power and the connected pretense of his spiritual power extending over all temporal powers, either personally or through the Roman Catholic Church. As this subject is freely agitated and discussed by Catholic authorities, it is, of course, a proper subject for general consideration. But our object, now, has been only to refer to it, as connected with the protest of VICTOR EMANUEL.

PROFESSIONAL MEN AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

We read that the University of Michigan is now, as respects the number of students in attendance, the largest educational institution on the continent. It is stated, for example, that the law department alone issues a catalogue of five hundred names, and embraces in its faculty seven Judges, two of them on the Supreme Bench, and a leading member of the Detroit bar, in active practice.

As to the relation between this concourse of students and this splendid array of mature talent put at their service, we are not informed which stood in the place of cause and which of effect. We are in doubt, in other words, whether the gathering of the disciples called forth the teaching gifts and inclinings of the masters, or the offered ministry of the latter was the centripetal force that brought the former together. We would rather believe the last. That these learned jurists in their generous devotion to the principles of their noble profession did not wait to unseal their stores of legal lore, until all the work was done for them of summoning the eager learners from far and near, and making provision for their student life. Let us believe that while others may have dispatched many of the details of the grand enterprise, and a wise legislation furnished the needful endowments, these gentlemen lent all their influence, and were forward among the *originators* of an institution that it is now no longer a condescension for a Chief Justice to identify his name with.

Yet it is barely possible that there are connected with the bar of Michigan some who, though they were slow to recognize the University of a few years ago, would not object to seeing their names in print somewhere in the catalogues of the University to-day. Perhaps they may die without the sight.

Professional men have every reason in the world to foster institutions of this character. Intelligent professional men see it so. We are aware that there is a class among them—Old Richard would place them among the *other*-wise—who are apprehensive that increased facilities for a professional education will lay the ax of competition at the root of professional gains. We have no arguments to waste on men of such views.

Lawyers ought to interest themselves in the inauguration of a law school here. Let the teaching that is now done in our several law offices, amid the incessant distractions of practice, be done more upon the modern principle of association and division of labor. Why cannot our physicians combine their acknowledged and appreciated talents, consolidate their little knots of students, and give us a medical school worthy of themselves and our rank among cities? Or, short of this, with the influence they wield over scores of young men eager for their instructions and advice, they could certainly bring it about that we should have here from among those who are looking to the practice of medicine or the compounding of drugs, large classes in chemistry, botany, physiology, anatomy and the like, under men who make teaching a specialty, and who are competent for the office.

And is the idea of a University for Western Pennsylvania, complete in all the resources of a University, the idea of a grand headquarters for all that is earnest in professional thought and all that is elegant in literary leisure, and that too at the junction of our own beautiful rivers,—is it all but an idle dream? If so, happy are those hopeful souls who can dream on the longest.

A NEW ORLEANS business letter says: "We are now having fine, cool weather, and our people are coming in very fast, the fever having totally disappeared. There is a good demand for houses, and rents have advanced; there is no doubt there will be a large number of people here this coming winter. Business in every line is very dull. The great difficulty in negotiating bills prevents parties from mining orders."

PRESIDENTIAL.

GEN. GRANT THE REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

The Hon. W. D. Kelley has written a letter on the nomination of Grant, in which he refers to the General in the following concise and emphatic manner:

"It is the earnestness with which he pursues a great purpose—the tenacity with which he advances to victory on his own line—that inspires the American people to insist on presenting him as their representative man. His duties as General have made him generally and intimately familiar with the situation at home. In his administration of high office he has had daily proof that the Democratic party is positive and vigilant on one side, that of wrong, oppression, and inequality, and that the Republican party, as expressed in Congress by nearly three-fourths of the House of Representatives, and a larger portion of the senate, is as positive on the other, that of right, justice, and equality. Were he ambitious of the office for which you propose him, which he is not, do you believe you could persuade so able a soldier that the victory in such a contest will be won, not by either of the organized armies who fought for a cause, but by a mob of camp-followers whose object is plunder?"

MR. GREELEY DOES GRANT JUSTICE.

Greeley, while expressing his preference for Chase for the next Presidency, does Grant justice in this paragraph:

"General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great General. Yet he has in every position he has filled, except, perhaps, the last since, a practical, unostentatious sagacity, which have justly won for him a large measure of public confidence. He is not the man to originate *revolutionary* measures, or *upset* the fabric of *Capitalism*; but in executing the *unwilling* will of *Legislation* he is a man of *wisdom and breadth of view which few among our statesmen can rival*. As a *reputation* he has *overpassed*. We do profoundly honor and esteem him that as an honor to the Union officer of recruiting after exultation over the defeated rebels, or called down violence and bloodshed on the South, or urged thunder policy of execution and confiscation, which we intensely loathe, but has done more effectively to prevent than this taciturn, retiscal statesmanlike of the Union."

WHAT GENERAL LOGAN SAYS.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that General Logan had a long interview with General Grant on Saturday last, but he was not radical enough for him. He thinks there is no doubt General Grant will be nominated by the Republican convention.

PERSONAL.

—The Toledo *Commercial* says that as Hon. Charles Sumner was about to leave La Porte, Ind., on Thursday morning last, by invitation of a friend, he went to look at one of the new palace cars belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad. While stepping from the platform to the ground, the car started, throwing Mr. Sumner violently to the ground. He fell on his head and shoulders, rendering him insensible for some time, and inflicting a severe wound on his face, from which the blood flowed profusely. He recovered sufficiently to take the Air Line train, which came along soon afterwards, and by arranging a cot in the baggage car was enabled to come through with comparative comfort.

—Mrs. Margaret Conover, of Dayton, who, owing to a stiff knee-joint, has been a cripple for seventeen years, missed a chair in attempting to sit down, a few days ago, and fell heavily to the floor. Her weight came on the crooked knee, snapping some muscles, and *tearing* the bone so badly as to be proper to suggest, however, that this sort of surgery should not be too freely introduced by practical philanthropists.

—Hart L. Stewart, the hero of the noted divorce case in Chicago, has commenced a civil suit for two hundred thousand dollars damages against his late wife, her father, and others connected with the prosecution and divorce, and a criminal libel suit for perjury against five witnesses on the trial. Three of the persons have been arrested.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that while Anna E. Dickinson was on board the school ship in Boston Harbor, on Sunday last, after writing her own name in the visitors' autograph book, turned to the signature of President Johnson and deliberately erased it. Captain Mathews, on returning on board and learning the fact, added opposite to the erased Johnson's name that it had been done by Anna Dickinson.

—George L. Schuyler, Esq., at one time known as a millionaire, is among the latest petitioners before the U. S. Commissioner for a discharge from his debts under the bankrupt act. His liabilities, at one time, he swears, amounted to $4,000,000. He is a resident of White Plains, Westchester county.

—The Boston *Post* asserts that Bonnett has sold the New York *Herald* to an association of gentlemen headed by Leonard W. Jerome, Thurlow Weed and others, for $1,000,0000. We suspect this is an exploded story resurrected.

—A New York letter says: While it is determined, therefore, to proceed with the trial of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, they are also resolved, with renewed emphasis, to warn their congregations against the sin of "schism," and of associating with schismatics," and to that end Rev. Mr. Hix leads off with a sermon at St. Ann's, to-morrow evening, taking the ground that it is not for the interest of the Church to admit within her fold a non-Episcopal ministry. This discourse is to be followed up by others of a like tetor in all the High Church pulpits of the city.

—Major General Sheridan is still in New York, visiting the picture galleries, driving in the Central Park, looking in at the theaters, and enjoying himself generally. He says he avoids politics and politicians, and wishes the latter would now let him alone.

—Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago in a recent sermon enthusiastically advocated the opera, and said that music is the handmaid of the church and the school house. He says, "Let it go out from the pulpit to-day that the opera is demoralizing, and the place would be filled with young people, all anxious to see a place and hear a performance that called forth such powerful denunciations." He then called Brignoli "a light in nature," and La Grange "a light of grace and truth," while Miss Phillips is an example of purity and honor, and all three are "God's singing birds in the arbor of refinement and culture." His sermon was a long one, but the above are some of the striking points.

—Jeremiah and Edwin Mable, the celebrated caravan and circus showmen, are no more. They were residents of Delavan, Wisconsin, for the past twenty years. Last September Jeremiah was attacked with a shock of the palsy, from which he never recovered. Last month Edwin, who had been troubled with a cancer in the stomach and consumption, died. They were much respected, and their death is much lamented. They both leave families, with a large competence for their support.

—Three illustrious rebels, John C. Breckinridge, Isham G. Harris, and A. Dudley Mann, have taken shelter abroad from the punishment which they cannot shake off the feeling that the United States is still their native country, in spite of their efforts to bring destruction upon it. Breckinridge is living in Paris, anxiously awaiting the time when he will be allowed to return to Kentucky and resume the practice of law. Isham G. Harris is in Liverpool, but the slow routine of English life is fearfully irksome to Him, and he too desires to get back since the reward for his apprehension has been withdrawn. D. dley Mann is more of a cosmopolite and contentedly cultivates his Indian corn at his residence, near Chantilly, in France.

—Walt. Whitman's reply to Carlyle's "Shooting Niagara" will appear simultaneously in the December *Galaxy* in this country and *Macmillan's Magazine* in England. It is in prose, and report speaks of it as an unique production. The "Good Grey Poet's" prose is said to be characteristic and quaint, and to rival Carlyle in oddity, quaintness and unusualness; and, we may add, in uselessness.

—John A. ANDREW, whose recent death is so widely mourned, was the main army of public and private men, realized no personal profits from the misfortunes of his country during the civil war. He left office poorer than he entered it, and was obliged to decline a re-election as Governor of Massachusetts in order to support his family by his practice as a lawyer. He had a life policy of $10,000, and beyond this leaves but little to his family except a reputation that is beyond all price—to them and to his countrymen. Last year his friends proposed to send him to Congress, and contributed a purse of money that would place him above the necessity of legal practice; but he refused to sacrifice his independence, and declined the offer.

J. ROSS BROWNE, Special Commissioner of Mining Statistics for the Pacific Coast, estimates that the loss resulting from the present inadequate methods of extracting metals from the ores amounts to $15,000,000 per annum. This is probably a very low estimate of the loss. During the past season a score of mines have been partially opened, worked for a short time, and then abandoned in consequence of the ores proving "rebellious" to every process of reduction brought to bear upon them. In California alone fifty mills lie idle for the same cause; and besides the great loss in metal left in the ores themselves, millions of dollars are sunk annually in mills, machinery and labor to carry on fruitless mining experiments.

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering in ant that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it softens the gums abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind cholic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints. It is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations containing opium are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PURE LIQUORS.

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For Medicinal Purposes.	
For Medicinal Purposes.	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
MTuW

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIFINGER.
tf No. 100 Smithfield street.

FROM ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Growth and Prosperity of the Town—Churches, Schools, Rolling Mills, Etc.

ALLIANCE, STARK CO., O., Nov. 11, 1867.

This forenoon we were visited by a snow storm of considerable pretensions, and the house tops and surrounding hills and fields were speedily covered with a mantle o' pure white. For a time it seemed as though we were about to have a foretaste of the coming winter in good earnest, but towards noon the atmosphere became warmer and the snow flakes were quickly turned into rain drops, and for the balance of the day the weather has been anything but agreeable. Alliance is just now one of the most busy and thrifty towns in the Buckeye State, and the unquestionable loyalty of her population, and their persistent energy and enterprise naturally result in the expansion of her trade, and is rapidly winning for her an enviable distinction. An extensive rolling mill is being successfully operated here, and a large works for manufacturing reapers, plows, etc., is carried on by a joint stock company; all departments of industry enjoy a degree of prosperity commensurate to the growing business of this place, and improvements are under way which will add materially to the beauty of the town. Public and private buildings are being erected, some at considerable cost. The new college, erected by the Disciples' Church, is nearly completed and will be one of the finest architectural specimens in this section of Ohio. The success of this enterprise is mainly attributable to the Rev. A. B. Way, who has devoted himself to it with commendable zeal and fidelity. An elegant block of brick buildings on Alliance street is nearly finished; a commodious and substantial building for the primary department of the Union School is approaching completion, and your correspondent was gratified in finding the laboring classes here largely interested in those improvements. The workingmen are erecting residences for their own occupancy, in considerable numbers, and as the business of Alliance is rapidly increasing and her population augmenting, we may justly anticipate for her a wide spread fame in the near future. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Depot at Alliance is connected with a first class hotel, conducted by an experienced and liberal host. There are several fine schools and churches all in a flourishing condition. The Presbyterian, Disciples and Methodist congregations are the largest and wealthiest. The Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway passes through the town forming a junction with the first named road. Every facility for transacting business consistently—every comfort and convenience for satisfying the traveler can always be had in Alliance. The town is a credit to Ohio and deserves the largest prosperity. E.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Rev. Enoch Rector, of Briscoe Run, Wood county, a Baptist clergyman, although now some years past three score, is yet a working man. He preaches monthly at Briscoe, Stillwell, Tycart's Creek, and other places; and since last New Year's he has baptized 108 persons.

Land on the Kanawha river, in Mason county, commands high prices, as witness the following: The Conrad farm, of 600 acres, was recently sold to Mr. Goshorn, of Kanawha county, for $22,000; the Lewis farm, of 140 acres, was sold to Goshorn & Couch for $11,000, and Mr. C. E. Jones, we understand, has sold his farm of 600 acres, giving $35,000 for it.

The Kanawha and Ohio Coal Works, at Coalburgh, commenced operations again on Monday last. They have eighteen barges of coal—160,000 bushels—ready for shipment, having shipped about 65,000 bushels last week. The Campbell's Creek Works have commenced shipping, having sent out about 50,000 bushels, and Loughry, Lacy & Co.'s Works will be ready to ship by the 15th inst.

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On Thursday last a Mrs. Shilling, while walking in the streets of Parkersburg, was attacked by a vicious cow and seriously injured by the animal.

John Quigly, a "drummer" for an eastern house, has been committed to jail for trial in Wheeling, charged with an indecent assault on a married lady near that city.

Nearly two weeks ago, a little son of Rev. Mr. Moffatt, aged about twelve or thirteen years, and a son of Mrs. Carter, about the same age, left their homes in Wheeling without consent of their parents, and are still absent. The boys were traced to Fairmont, and thence back to Wheeling, where they remained only a few hours, when they took the train for the morrow evening, taking the ground that it is not for the interest of the Church to admit within her fold a non-Episcopal ministry. This discourse is to be followed up by others of a like tetor in all the High Church pulpits of the city.

—Major General Sheridan is still in New York, visiting the picture galleries, driving in the Central Park, looking in at the theaters, and enjoying himself generally. He says he avoids politics and politicians, and wishes the latter would now let him alone.

—Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago in a recent sermon enthusiastically advocated the opera, and said that music is the handmaid of the church and the school house. He says, "Let it go out from the pulpit to-day that the opera is demoralizing, and the place would be filled with young people, all anxious to see a place and hear a performance that called forth such powerful denunciations." He then called Brignoli "a light in nature," and La Grange "a light of grace and truth," while Miss Phillips is an example of purity and honor, and all three are "God's singing birds in the arbor of refinement and culture." His sermon was a long one, but the above are some of the striking points.

—Jeremiah and Edwin Mable, the celebrated caravan and circus showmen, are no more. They were residents of Delavan, Wisconsin, for the past twenty years. Last September Jeremiah was attacked with a shock of the palsy, from which he never recovered. Last month Edwin, who had been troubled with a cancer in the stomach and consumption, died. They were much respected, and their death is much lamented. They both leave families, with a large competence for their support.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIPMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ROYER'S EUKOLLON,
A White Liquid Paste,

For Pasting uniting papers, labels, L. of all kinds, and for all purposes, is super M. Acts without discoloring. For sale by all M. druggists and fancy goods dealers, and at Co No. 518 FOURTH ST., Philada., by the Co. LIPMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW GOODS.

Choice Buckwheat Flour, Jersey Cranberries, Shaker Apples, Cider, New Raisins, Corn Meal, Lewis' Tomatoes, Winslow's Green Corn, Fresh Pineapple Peaches, Prunes, Pumpkin, &c. &c. In store and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & MCCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

PURE WATER, HEALTH AND ECONOMY.

PATENT LEAD ENCASED

Block Tin Pipe,

Recommended by the Water Boards of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the most eminent medical men of the country. COST NO MORE THAN LEAD PIPE of the same strength.

WELDON & KELLY,
ocd PLUMBERS, 147 WOOD STREET.

THOMAS McELRATH ET AL. VS. THE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. No. 42 October and November Term, 1865. Western District. No. 49 January Term, 1866. Eastern District.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the order of Court, dated January 26, 1867, that the motion for return that he has duly made sale, by public sendue and outcry, of the premises described in the decree in this case, to Wm. J. Howard, Esq., for the sum of $1,960,000; that said sale was duly confirmed by said Court, and that the same will be confirmed absolutely, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on the 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER INST.

THOS. J. KEENAN,
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Western District.
Clerk's Office of Supreme Court, Nov. 6, 1867.
nos. 11, 13, 15, 18, 19

IMPORTANT

TO SPORTSMEN.

I have just received the second lot of BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, direct from one of the cheapest manufacturers in Europe, which I will sell cheaper than any importing house in the United States. I have also on hand a few of the following gentlemen who have the same make of Guns, as to their superior quality and workmanship.

JAMES BOWN,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

F. Rahm, of Hallman, Rahm & Co.
E. Bourne, of E. Bourne & Brother.
Wm. Graff, of Graff, Byers & Co.
Daniel Kisher.
Mortz Seeger, E. Albon, U. S. A.
Wm. Wills, of C. Yeager & Co.
S. H. Watson, of S. H. Watson & Co.
Theodore Gray, conductor P., Ft. W. & C. RR. Co.
A. Grimer, of Thomas & Grimer, Bankers, Salem, Ohio.
Edward Seager, Lawrenceville, Pa. ws

HAZARD POWDER

Is now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 74 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Alleghenytty, Pa., or No. 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

ONIONS, ONIONS.

800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED. Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a fire&clas gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROGERS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO'S,
No. 435 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOVERNMENT

BLANKETS.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST

30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY

NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,

From Jeffersonville sale; worth from 10 to 12 lbs to the pair. MUST BE SOLD.

Great chance for Country Merchants and Peddlers. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.

M ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

500 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and from stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its troops, mails, and munitions of war, and half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the bonded debt of the road, for which the Government since April of the current year has paid one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, and the responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile of road built on the road, which will not be worth less than $1.50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made by the responsible parties, and of the following amount of work has been completed, or is under contract, and will be finished over 500 miles, at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058 per mile. This price includes all necessary bridges, depots, engine houses, machine shops, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $3,000 per mile, including the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles Will be as Follows:

914 miles at $68,058	$62,233,012
186 miles at $90,000	16,740,000
And other expenses, surveys, &c.	4,200,000
Amount	$83,413,012

As the U. S. bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Cash on hand for the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 11,000,000 acres, at $1.50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This fact is established in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these bonds, and arrangements are now proposed for sales, a part of which will be made, and the whole will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which is the pioneer land grant road, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two great divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The business is bound to be enormous. New York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will connect the Pacific Ocean ports with the teas, spices and other products of eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles, of comparatively low value, shipments of time-goods that the Overland Freight and Express will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the Line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with their own wants of transport for its passengers, mail, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana will communicate with the older states almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which would of itself furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business now transacted on the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following results:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Mater

he Daily Commercial

RE PERILS OF THE COLORADO DESERT.

rrible Heat—Sufferings of Two San Franciscans and Death of One from Thirst—Interesting Narrative of the Survivor.

(From the Alta California, October 25.)

Mr. Levi Murphy, an old resident of San Francisco, who arrived here from Williame's rk, Arizona, on Monday, gives us the par culars of the death of a young man from sh Francisco, by thirst on the desert. Mr. lurphy and the deceased—a young German, y the name of Parker—started from Willow prings, on the California side of the Colorado iver, twelve miles this side of Bradshaw's erry, on foot, on the 6th inst., intending to ake Chuculwalla, forty-seven miles on the oad towards San Bernardino, sometime during he following night.

On the road the young man told Murphy hat he was a deserter from the Eighth cavalry, nd that his parents reside in San Francisco, is father being a musician. He said his age as about twenty years, and that he deserted on the vicinity of Prescott. They expected to et water at Mule Springs, twenty-five iles east of Chuculwalla, but did not nd a drop. They stayed, however, ver night at that point, having found oft sand, and hoping to strike water y digging after daylight on Monday morning. ot succeeding, however they started on: about ne o'clock the young man gave out and laid own under a tree. Murphy gave him all the ater he had, and told him to remain quiet here he was, and if he succeeded in reaching huculwalla he would send an Indian back with ater for him.

Murphy then started on but soon fell down n the road from exhaustion, after having rown away his blankets, boots and everything else which encumbered his progress. fe managed to crawl under a tree, from which he made numerous unsuccessful efforts o get a fresh start before night, the sun ausing him to faint every time. At length he cool of night came on and raised his trength to such an extent that he was ble to move along the road once more, and ultimately to reach Chuculwalla about daylight on Tuesday morning, having been all night traveling seven miles. Murphy then ent an Indian back with two canteens of ater to the spot where he had left his comanion. The Indian went back to the place nd found that the poor fellow had in his elirium got up and wandered away down the oad towards La Paz, going directly away from he water. The Indian followed the trail for eight miles and then returned to Chuculwalla. A second party having been sent out found the ody of the unfortunate man by the side of the oad, about five miles west of the slough, seven miles from the Colorado River. Had he remained where he was he would have been rescued, and been able to keep on five miles further he would have found water in abundance, for had hung to his blankets—of which he had two pairs—and all his other traps to the last. In dying he had made his bed as if for sleeping, and was found lying with his head pillowed on one of the blankets which he had rolled up for the purpose. What little money he had was found in his shoe. He had stated that he was a Catholic, Mr. Thomas Matthews, who found the body and buried it on a mesa by the side of the road, erected a cross over the grave. Mr. Murphy, who is an old frontiersman, speaks of the heat on the desert as being terrible in the extreme, equal to anything he had ever seen in Arizona in midsummer. The wind seemed hotter than the still air itself, fairly blistering the skin as it touched it. After lying sick from his exhaustion and sufferings for five days at Chuculwalla, he was able to continue his journey, and reached San Bernardino, where he rejoined his wife, who had crossed the desert before him.

At Dos Palmas, where Herman Ehrenberg was murdered by an Indian last year, on the desert near the Lake of Salt, which once formed the upper arm of the Gulf of California, there was formerly a lot spring, beside which stood a noble palm tree, one of those from which the place took its name. The waters of this spring are so highly charged with sulphur and soda as to be nauseous to the taste to an intense degree. Last May, a spring of pure cold water burst out near this hot spring from the rugged volcanic rocks by which the valley is surrounded. Five days before Mr. Murphy arrived there—about the 10th or 12th instant—an earthquake of terrific violence shook the whole face of the valley, and a large brook of pure clear cold water broke out from a wide fissure in the earth opened by the shock. The water was still running when Mr. Murphy left. There is an active mud volcano but a few miles below Dos Palmas, on the eastern side of the desert, and the whole locality smells of the Infernal regions.

State Development.

(From the Somerset Herald.)

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of a late date, commences an article on the vast improvement of Bellfonte, and the wonderful development of Center county, by reason of its being lately put in Railroad connection with Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as follows:

"It is not very creditable to Pennsylvania energy to admit the fact, but it is nevertheless true, that there is more valuable undeveloped territory in this than in any of the Middle States.

While it is not very creditable to Pennsylvania energy to admit this fact, it is a burning stigma upon her to admit, what cannot be denied, that it is not the lack of energy among her people, but the lack of intelligence and honesty among her legislators, than has so far prevented the development of the richest portions of her territory. Southwestern Pennsylvania stands like a mendicant at the doors of the Capitol begging for the poor privilege of developing her own resources, while the rest of citizens from other portions of the State, asking for a similar right—through the instrumentality of a free railroad law—passes unheeded by the ears of the people's representatives.

The lack of energy, forsooth! It is the overgrown power, and money of a grasping and grinding corporation, that fetters and retards the march of our improvement. Happy Center county! Lying midway between the two great lines of road, operated by this giant corporation, you are graciously permitted to erect furnaces, and glass works, and carry your minerals to market, because thereby you pay tribute to its coffers. But wretched Somerset, and Southern Pennsylvania! The Almighty has so formed your mountain ranges, that a road through them must necessarily lead east and west, and perchance might some day divert a small rivulet from the mighty torrent, already in anticipation, rushing from San Francisco to Philadelphia, over the "Central road." So you must be refused the power to develop your resources—worth the wealth of an empire—remain poor, and an outcast, denied the fostering care of our common mother, because in her dotage and her blindness, she permits her destinies to be controlled by this corrupt and overgrown child of her folly.

Will our legislators never learn wisdom? Will no sentiment of State pride never move them? Will nothing but their own immediate selfish interests control them? Pennsylvania, that should to day be far in advance of all her sister States. Pennsylvania that *would* be in advance of them, if her people were blessed with wise and beneficent legislation, languishes and lags behind in the race of development and progress. Ohio, almost devoid of mineral wealth, is ridged all over with facilities for carrying her agricultural products to market, while Pennsylvania, that might be the workshop of the world, by her legislation retards her own development, and compels her manufacturers to transport from the far Northwest the very ores which she prevents her own citizens exhuming from her undeveloped territory. Pennsylvania stands in the fore front of all the States commanding protection for her manufactures, from competition from foreign pauper labor, and yet she enhances the cost of her great staple—iron—by persistent legislation adverse to its cheap production and manufacture. It is her vast wealth in minerals that has made her all she is, and yet her legislation is so shaped as to retard instead of encourage its development. She is a blind giant bound with Lilliputian cords, and she will remain a spectacle for wonder and derision, until she casts off the pigmy statesmen who control her destinies, and resolutely determines to develop and foster her own immense internal resources.

A Notable Marriage by Proxy.

A San Francisco letter relates the following interesting occurrence: I believe there is no State in the Union where a marriage could be consummated by proxy but in Mexico the practice still exists, and the necessities of the times occasionally make it a matter of necessity. The latest and most notable case of this kind has just occurred at Mazatlan, the parties being a dashing young American widow—Mrs. Maria Anna Bowman, *nee* McKenty, late of San Francisco—and the gallant and distinguished Gen. Ramon Corona, Commander of the Army of the West. General Corona did as much as any living man to drive the French from Mexico, and he arrived at Queretaro just in time to beat back the last desperate and almost successful sortie of the beleaguered Maximilian, and send that cold-blooded tyrant to the felon's death he so richly merited.

Being in the field in the State of Jolisco at the head of his division, he, of course, could not go north to meet his bride, and so the ceremony was performed, as I have said, by proxy, he being represented by Senor Sepulveda, Collector of Customs at Mazatlan. Mrs. Corona arrived by the Continental yesterday from Mazatlan, in company with Colonel Banda, and will proceed by the next Panama steamer to Acapulco, to join her husband at Guadalajara. Corona is a rising man, and it is among the probabilities of an immediate future that this fair American girl may find her self the wife of the President of Mexico, with her home in the far-famed halls of the Montezumas.

"WHO READS AN AMERICAN BOOK?" was once asked by an Englishman, who has the answer by a correspondent of the Boston *Post*, speaking of the Riverside edition of Webster's Dictionary. "It is now considered," says he, "throughout the continent of Europe, not only the authority *par excellence* in English lexicography, but as the characteristic American book. It is better known and more widely circulated than any other. I have met with it at the Imperial Library in Paris, the Library of the British Museum, the Athenæum and other London Clubs, and numerous other places. I have heard of it from Turkey, India, China, and even Japan. It is everywhere deservedly appauded for the elegance of its type, the distinctness of the impression, the beauty of the engravings, and the vast amount of information condensed within its covers."

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily visiteth with his bounties," but by an innate sense of the existence of an ever-ruling Power, by which the world, and all it contains, are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and waterest it;" who "visiteth the furrows and bindeth the springing thereof;" who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clotheth the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn;" who "maketh the out-goings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "scattereth from our enemies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "presents the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all of us we have increased assurances of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in safety, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monster—sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are restored as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and upheld as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has blessed the industry of the husbandman. Focks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hillsides. Commerce is unhampered, and is loaded with the products of nature and the handiwork of art, unmolested by the trackless deserts, the pestilence, famine, political or social evils. Neither financial embarrassments nor financial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, industry, and their attendant improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of His favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ ALL THE WORST FORMS OF RHEUMATISM are being daily cured by Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy. This wonderful Medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—FEVER AND AGUE.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease, are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage—"a remedy worse than the disease."—Holloway's Pills possess no mineral poison, and are more speedy and efficacious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THREE PHYSICIANS' APPROVAL FROM PITTSBURGH.

Concerning the unexcelled value of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

From Venn, M. D., Pittsburgh.

Hoff's Malt Extract is as a tonic the best thing known, especially for convalescents and invalids, as a nutritious beverage it is not to be excelled and much in favor by the ladies in consequence of its pleasant taste.

From Schwendinck, M. D., Tempranceville, formerly Prussian Military Physician.

Hoff's Malt Extract is so well known that it wants no recommendation to physicians. Thousands of bottles were used under my hands in the Hospitals with the best results. I prescribe it often and with pleasure.

From Schaefer, M. D., Allegheny.

One night search through a whole drug store, from A to Z, without finding such a reliable and efficacious remedy as Hoff's Malt Extract. It is wonderful, healing in cases of scrofulous on the Lungs and Chest. I have had occasion a hundred times to recommend it, and always with benefit. Might the public use and physicians prescribe it generally.

For sale at Druggists and Grocers.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street. C. F. HAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham.

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☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION

Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 103 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK

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STOCKS, BONDS,

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INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.

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146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Room), Pittsburgh, Pa. d

DRUGGISTS.

GLYCERINE LOTION,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FOR SALE AT CLARK'S Drug Store, 103 FIFTH STREET.

OLEIN,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS, AT CLARK'S Drug Store, 103 FIFTH STREET.

PURE GLYCERINE.

A Fresh Stock just received by

JAS. R. CLARK, Druggist, mws 103 FIFTH STREET.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

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PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale and Retail

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COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run countryside cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice.

COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LARM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. tu9

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ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.

SALEM, OHIO,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.

Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,

General Stationery,

Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of trading matter of any paper in the State. oct9

A. R. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, Manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. oct

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

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Dealer in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.

Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

CARPETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ALL WOOL INGRAINS,
WOOL DUTCH,
LIST AND RAG,
HALL AND STAIR,
COTTAGE AND HEMP,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN DRUGGETS.

MEDALLION DRUGGETS.

WE OFFER MANY OF OUR GOODS MUCH BELOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.

☞ Special Inducements to those who Buy to Sell.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS,

51 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

CARPETS,

CARPETS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LOW-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

OIL CLOTHS

A NEW INVOICE OF

CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,

AND EXTRA QUALITY OF

RAG CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET, ABOVE WOOD.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

OFFER TO

CASH BUYERS

BARGAINS

AT RETAIL.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

NEXT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR. eod*

VELVET CARPETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBON,

Trimming and Notion House,

The Largest Store and Stock.

ANOTHER LINE OF

New Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.,

Including a splendid assortment of

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,

ZEPHYR KNIT AND WOOLEN GOODS.

CALL AND SEE US.

Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.

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WHOLESALE

AND

RIBBON HOUSE,

J. D. BERND,

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J. BENSWANGER & CO.,

55 MARKET STREET,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,

BONNETS, &c.

We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

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MANSION HOUSE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening entertainments, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the best in the State.

tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

FOURTH STREET,

BET. WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN AVENUES.

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The undersigned, formerly a joint partner in the Everett House, takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the St. Nicholas for a term of years. The said hotel has been renovated, refitted and refurnished with modern improvements and conveniences, and every way comfortable. My table will be provided with the best the market affords and charges moderate, and every attention given to supply the wants of the guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. $2 50 PER DAY.

E. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & COMPANY,

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NOW OFFER THEIR

FALL STOCK

DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS AND NOTIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and

CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS

ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.

S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
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AT

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J. W. BARKER & CO.

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We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

PRICES REDUCED.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

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OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

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Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
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FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
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TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
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Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

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NEW STOCK.

IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
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EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
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FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL,

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COUNTERFEIT NOTES

CAN BE DETECTED

BY GETTING

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Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

A very large stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 198 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush. bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 16 bush. Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 lbs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,

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DRY GOODS.

AT 15 CENTS.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF

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AT 15 CENTS.

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HEAVY COUNTRY FLANNELS,

TWILLED FLANNELS,

PLAIN AND OPERA FLANNELS.

A LARGE STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

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CLOAKINGS,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH,

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JEANS, SATINETS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, CHEAP AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

REAL LACES.

REAL LACES,

REAL LACES.

We have just opened this day some superb styles of

REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,

REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,

REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,

REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,

REAL POINT GAUZE SETS.

This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at much under regular prices.

Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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REAL LACES,

REAL LACES.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

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Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
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LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
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MERCANTILE BROKERS.

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Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

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IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Gladdon, and other brands of Antracite, Youghiogeny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

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PAPER BAGS.

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ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

NO. 138

WOOD STREET,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

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JOBBERS

IN

BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED.

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES,

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARF CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

JOHN GILL & SONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS

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BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited to examine our stock, particularly

OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND

Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the

Lowest Eastern Prices.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S.

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

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GROCERIES, &C.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

8,350 LBS. FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

In Store, and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

1,200 doz Canned Peaches; 1,500 doz Tomatoes; 600 doz Green Corn; 300 doz Green Peas; 100 doz Lima Beans; 100 doz String Beans; 200 doz Damson Plums; 200 doz Strawberries; 200 doz Blackberries; 150 doz Worthleberries; 100 doz Fresh Pears; 150 doz Cherries; 400 doz Pineapple, 25 doz Assorted Pie Fruit; 200 doz pint and quart Ketchup; 300 doz pint, quart and half gallon Pickles; 40 bbls Pickles; 25 mats Raisins; 500 boxes New Herring; 300 drums New Figs; 50 cases quarter and half case Sardines; 50 doz Brandy Peaches; 50 doz one pound Lobsters; 100 boxes New Layer Raisins; 3 casks Turkey Prunes; 20 kegs Plums; 20 trails Dates; 200 cases Assorted Jelly; 100 doz Pepper Sauce; 50 boxes Baker Chocolates; 300 bags Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts and Pea Nuts.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

WHOLESALE GROCER,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,

AND DEALER IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,

Is now receiving

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,

OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.

SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,

VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL).

And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.

The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.

Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

CROCERIES.

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,

SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,

Soda, Tobacco, &c., &c.

A large and complete stock at low figures.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

130 and 132 Second street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOFFSTOT.

JOS. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is exclusively directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.

JOHN ROTH & SON.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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CITY MATTERS.

EXCURSION OVER WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Visit to the Soda Works—Their Extent Consumption of Cryolite—Its Value and Uses—The Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh Valleys, Etc.

Yesterday, on the invitation of Messrs. R. Pitcairn, Superintendent, and J. McC. Creighton, General Agent and Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the representatives of the Pittsburgh Press started on an excursion over the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, taking a special train at the Federal street depot, Allegheny, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Representatives were present from the COMMERCIAL, *Gazette*, *Evening Chronicle*, *Dispatch*, *Evening Advocate*, *Republic* and *Volksblatt*. The excursion numbered about twenty-five persons, among whom were Messrs. Pitcairn, Creighton, Henry Pemberton, Superintendent of the Natrona Soda Works, George H. Holtzman, and others. An elegant car had been furnished, and placed under the charge of John Ringle as engineer, and after a pleasant ride of about two hours the excursionists debarked at Natrona, at which are located the extensive works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

THE SODA WORKS.

These works (of which we shall give but a mere sketch) are situated on the north bank of the Allegheny river, twenty-four miles east of the city. They were established in 1851, and are devoted chiefly to the manufacture of soda, in various forms, and the several products connected with it, such as soap-rag, alum, nitric and muriatic acids, etc. The refining of oil and making of salt are also extensively carried on. The buildings are the most extensive in the country, as connected with one establishment, and the grounds enclosed embrace between forty and forty-five acres. The buildings, etc., under roof, cover nearly twenty-five acres. When in full operation, the company employs as high as 750 hands. Owing to the dullness of trade, the number now employed is only about five hundred and fifty. The company owns one hundred and fifty acres in fee simple, on which the town is built, and on which are erected between two and three hundred houses, principally occupied by the employees. The company also own five hundred acres of coal privilege. The paid-up capital of the company is $600,000, and a large proportion of the earnings have been invested in the extension of the works, buildings, &c., but handsome dividends are regularly paid. The entire property is valued at $1,500,000. The business of fact is footed up at $2,250,000. The company do all their own repairing, and manufacture their boilers and all the lighter machinery used.

Soda is the principal article manufactured, and an average of 9,000 tons per annum of coyolite is used. The material is obtained from the Island of Greenland, from whence it is shipped to Philadelphia. It is ordered two years in advance, and though this company have expended immense sums in securing what might be called a monopoly, but in the Danish Government. It is particularly valuable in making the higher qualities of soda, being perfectly pure when dissolved. The product alumina, which is extensively used in the manufacture of paper, is also obtained in the process of soda making, and the company have a ready sale for all they can produce.

Cryolite is now used by a firm in Philadelphia for making white oxygene glass, and the most beautiful articles, both ornamental and useful, are manufactured from it. It has all the characteristics of fine porcelain, is exceedingly tough in fibre, and is applicable to an endless variety of uses. It is exciting considerable attention here, and its cheapness will no doubt revolutionize the business in that class of articles, as it requires nothing but crystals, white sand and a little oxyde of zinc. We may remark that the deposits of cryolite are inexhaustible, although confined to a comparatively narrow territory. It is found limbedded in rock, and set against and under the mountains which rise to almost perpendicular heights regularly path. The entire property is valued at $1,500,000. The business of fact was